

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VII.]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1807.

[No. 2030.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

**JOSEPH RIDDLE,**

Has received by the ship William and John,  
from Liverpool,

**FALL GOODS.**

October 24. d

## WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-  
ing a house. To one of good character lib-  
eral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-  
ter.

Sept. 9. d

**Wanted to Purchase,**

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of  
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.  
Apply to

**John Gadsby,**

November 19. d

## TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of Novemb  
next.

**The three story Brick House**

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For  
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living  
next door, or to the subscriber.

**Nicholas Voss,**

City of Washington, Oct. 20. tf

**JAMES ANDERSON,**

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton  
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,  
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.  
October 12. d

**BRYAN HAMPSON**

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
12 do. first quality molasses  
6 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 chests young hyson  
10 do. hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre  
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.  
At all times he has the first quality flour for  
family use on hand—with a number of other  
articles—all of which he will sell low on his  
former terms.  
Aug. 31. d

## NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate  
of William Oxley, an insolvent debtor,  
are hereby required to bring in and exhibit  
the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th  
day of December next.

**N. Fitzhugh.**

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next.

I propose to make a dividend of such of the  
moneys belonging to the estate of W. Oxley as  
insolvent debtors have come to my hands. The  
creditors of that estate will therefore be pleas-  
ed on that day to attend at my office to receive  
their respective dividends.

**Thomas Swann, Trustee.**

Nov. 10. d

## Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-  
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-  
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber,  
New-England Rum,  
Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

**William Yeaton.**

November 2. d

**Wanted to Purchase or Hire,**

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-  
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,  
one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply  
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-  
ply to

**John Gadsby.**

November 24. d

## TEN PIPES

**Choice Cognac Brandy,**

8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

**Catlett and Fisk.**

November 19. d

## LANDING THIS DAY,

FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER  
FAIR-PLAY,

AND FOR SALE,

75 hds. 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first  
quality Sugars  
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing  
Molasses.

Apply to

**Mordecai Miller.**

October 31. d

## LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas,  
from Portland and for sale by

**Lawrason & Fowle;**

40,000 feet lumber,  
100 bbls. New England rum,  
150 boxes mould candles,  
100 sides seal leather,  
50 quintals cod fish,

## IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersburg clean hemp,  
3 bales plains,  
2 do. Kendal cottons,  
100 doz. English sewing twine,  
1500 sides red seal leather,  
10 chests young hyson tea,  
20 pipes Holland gin,  
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,  
6 hds. New England rum,  
300 boxes brown soap,  
50 do. mould candles,  
50 do. chocolate,  
30 do. Havana sugar,  
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,  
Half barrel and keds beef,  
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,  
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.  
November 21.

**Joseph H. Mandeville,**

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

**Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and**

bbls. various qualities

Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson, } TEAS

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and

Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Bra dy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and } RUM

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

opperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-

ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of rice Flour for family

use.

October 27. d

## PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December  
next, will be offered for sale, on the premi-  
ses,

**AN elegant SQUARE OF GROUND,**  
situate adjoining the Spring Garden  
and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale  
will be one third in four months, one third in  
eight months, and the remaining third in 12  
months.

**Beale Howard.**

November 19. cots

## Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNA-  
MARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado  
Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a  
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's  
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John  
G. Ladd.—Apply to

**George Slacum.**

## TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-  
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-  
streets, with a good garden and stables, con-  
veniently calculated for a small family, in a  
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession  
can be given.—Apply to

**George Slacum.**

ALSO,

A part of the three story brick house where  
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one  
of the best stands in this town. Apply as a-  
bove.

November 25. dtf

**JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS;

HAS RECEIVED,

**6000 lb. Coshen Cheese 1st quality,**

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket Salt,

Which with a very general assortment of  
Wines, Liquors and Groceries he will sell  
low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 26. d

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court  
of Chancery for the Richmond district, will  
be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the  
15th day of December next, if fair, if not,  
the next fair day, that very valuable and de-  
lightful SEAT, in the county of Stafford, on  
the Rappahannock river, about six miles be-  
low Fredericksburg, called

## TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. Tho. Garnett.  
The terms of sale will be one fourth of the  
purchase money, and so much more as shall  
be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and  
expences attending the sale, in cash; one  
third of the residue payable when George  
Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one  
years, with interest from the day of sale;  
one other third payable when Joseph Gar-  
nett shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with  
like interest; one sixth, or a half of the re-  
maining third, payable when Elizabeth W.  
Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one  
years, or marry, with like interest; and the  
residue when the youngest daughter of the  
said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall at-  
tain her age of twenty-one years, or marry,  
with like interest; subject to the dower of  
the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett.  
The interest on each payment to be paid an-  
nually, and no title to be made to the purcha-  
ser until the whole money is paid, the title  
being held as a security therefor.

**Wm. Lovell, Ex'r.**

November 19. d4w.

**ALMANACS for 1808,**

Just published and for sale, by

**Cotton and Stewart.**

## POST-OFFICE.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 30, 1807.

**WINTER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE**

**MAILS.**

The northern mail will arrive every day at  
nine o'clock, A. M. and close every day (Sun-  
days excepted) at half after one P. M.

Southern mail will arrive every day at two,  
P. M. and close every day (Sundays excepted)  
at eight, A. M.

November 30. d3t

## A CARD.

**M. R. GENERIS** has the honor to inform  
the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alex-  
andria, that his first BALL will commence  
on Thursday next, third of December.

November 30. 3t

*Taken up as an Estry,*

A light brindle COW with a young calf.—  
The owner is requested to call, pay charges  
and take her away.

**William Groverman.**

November 30. 3t

## Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

**SWAN,**

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to  
the West-Indies; Burthen 650  
barrels. Apply to

**E. JANNEY.**

11th mo. 30th. d

## FOR SALE,

The Brig

**PRESIDENT,**

Burthen about eight hundred bar-  
rels.—She is a strong sound vessel,  
and well found. A liberal credit will be gi-  
ven.—Apply to

**John Tucker.**

Nov. 24. d3to3t.

**15 pipes Particular Teneriffe**  
WINE, of a superior quality, imported into  
Philadelphia early in the year 1804, just re-  
ceived and for sale by

**Phineas Janney.**

November 28. e09t

**JOSEPH JANNEY**

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensiv  
assortment of

**FALL GOODS.**

10th mo. 20. d6t Stawtf

**JOHN LLOYD,**

Has received per the William and John, and  
the George from Liverpool, a general as-  
sortment of

**FALL GOODS,**

Which are for sale on the usual terms.  
October 26. d6to1m

**ISAAC M'PHERSON**

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OF-  
FERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**BOLTING CLOTHS,**

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three  
Kings, that are warranted good, are purchas-  
ed with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of  
good quality and a sufficient number of hands  
to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a  
short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Bal-  
timore.

11th mo. 25. 2aw18t

## Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, from Boston, and  
for sale by

**Faxon, Metcalf & Co.**

Corner Prince and Water streets;

**4000 bshls ground allum salt**

50 boxes dipt candles

50 reams writing paper

15 barrels apples

45 cheeses, good quality

**Also in Store,**

10 pipes Holland gin

10 pipes first proof French brandy

6 ditto fourth do. Cogniac do.

6 hds New England rum

40 bbls Boston beef

4 half barrels ditto pork

20 boxes brown soap

60 ditto cod fish

100 ditto mould candles

20 dozen sifers

Also, a general assortment of Shoes  
as usual, for terms apply as above.

November 9. e03w



TRIAL

OF  
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 5.

(Major Bruff's evidence.)

CONTINUED.

Mr Martin. How long have you been in the American service? A I bore arms in 1775 against the Tories, had a second lieutenant's place in 1776, and continued in service throughout the war. Q Have you been in the service ever since? A I entered the service again in 1794, under an expectation of bearing arms against the British; for having been taken a prisoner during the war, and not well treated by them, I could not love them. Q What was your grade when you left the army? A A major of artillery.

Mr Wickham. Did you see such a deposition as that of Timothy Kibby in the hands of the attorney general or secretary at war? A No. I gave them the letter already spoken of; I expected that all the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned would have been summoned. It has been said that I came on here as a volunteer. I certainly should have come on in any event; but I was surprised that these gentlemen should not have been summoned, and that the enquiry should be on one side only.

Mr Wirt. Is the Samuel Hammond you have mentioned the same person who had a commission in the time of Genet? A The very same who is said to have had one.

Mr Hay. I think you said it was in June 1805 that general Wilkinson disclosed to you this important secret? A Not in June; sometime in the summer. I think in July. Q What was the impression on your mind at the time: did you suppose it was some project hostile to the U. S. A He said he had some grand project in view. I expected that he would have made the disclosure without my saying that I wished him to make my fortune. I did not intend to come under any obligation or to commit myself. Q When was the first time that you made any communications to the government or any of its officers, with respect to these projects? A I have a letter here dated January 8, 1806, in which I say: "I have no confidence in the patriotism of general Wilkinson; and as a man I think of him with horror."

Mr Wirt. To whom is that letter addressed? A To the secretary at war.

General Wilkinson. Were you under arrest at that time? A No. I was not. (Looking at his papers) it does not appear from this letter that I was under arrest at that time.

Mr Hay. I want to know the fact, whether you were under arrest or not? A I was not. Q What was the interval between your arrest and the trial by the court martial? A I believe 8 or 10 days, but I am not certain.

Mr McRae. Had you not been in expectation of an arrest? A I had expected it for some time. In a conversation with the general, about my saying that he would not be in service six months, he got very warm and said, "this is sedition." I replied, "then arrest me."

Mr Hay. At what time did this conversation take place about Cold Water, when you stated in your evidence, your ruin was decided on? A I think in September 1805. Then commenced a system of persecution which terminated in my arrest. I was charged, among other things, with contempt to the general; that, I never denied. I was found not guilty of all the other charges, except that one. Major Bruff then said that the sentence of the court martial had been disannulled by the president of the U. S. and his pay and emoluments, which had been suspended by the sentence, restored.

[General Wilkinson. I understood that was by stipulation: what is the date of the president's reversal? A I believe it was on the 12th of March last, and my pay and emoluments being restored, is equivalent to a reversal.]

Major Bruff proceeded. The secretary at war observed that the president was disposed to do me justice; but it was a delicate point, and there was no precedent where a sentence confirmed by the commander in chief, was afterwards reversed by the president. I answered that I thought it was not very delicate in general Wilkin-

son to approve a sentence when it was a mere personal thing between us. I understood that it was about the 15th of Nov when the expedition was to have commenced, and the Mexican standard (an emblem of the sun) to have been raised. This delayed my departure from St. Louis. I expected to have seen knights of the sun and lords of Mexico, among the chiefs of those chosen spirits.

[Major Bruff's evidence to be continued.]

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 10.

DEBATE on Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL'S motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.

[CONCLUDED.]

(Mr. Randolph's speech continued.)

There was one thing which he begged leave to notice in his desultory way, a sort of political quibbling on the terms money drawn out of the treasury. The mass of the good people of the U. S. did not know that in their plain, plantation sense of the word, we had no treasury—that the banks were our treasuries, and their cashiers our treasurers. Thus money may be drawn out of the bank which is not drawn out of the treasury, because it is not issued agreeably to law. It is only when issued agreeably to law that it can be said to be drawn out of the treasury at all, and it may, in technical phrase be drawn out of the treasury without a single dollar being removed. For instance, one million is voted for the naval service. The head of the department applies to the secretary of the treasury, upon whose warrant so much money is placed to the credit of the navy department at the bank. As soon as the money is made liable to the order of that department, it is out of the treasury, although not a dollar has changed its place. On the contrary where a head of department wants money, purchases may be made upon credit with an understanding at the banks and with the purchaser that the notes are issued for the service of government. Discounts are obtained and the U. S. pay the difference, in the price of the commodity. Here, altho' the money has gone out of the bank, it is in legal phrase still in the treasury, until congress meet and pass an appropriation law, when having been paid to take up the notes it marches again out in official costume and parade.

Gentlemen had indulged themselves in the course of this extraordinary debate—extraordinary he must call it—he had tumbled head long into it, by expressing the most rigid attachment to the strictest principles of financial policy, and in return all they asked was, that in this, or any other case, where it might suit them, people would not be unreasonable enough to expect from them an adherence to those principles. Like some other secretaries they made a sort of communion between the rigor of their public professions and the laxity of their private morals. But Mr. R. would not agree that the austerity of their principles should cover the looseness of their practice. If their former professions now called for more than they found themselves able to perform it would be more fair and manly, honestly to confess, and to abjure their old faith and take up one better suited to their frail and imperfect condition.

One of the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was thrown away upon him—he could not feel it. If the expense of convening congress were to be made a pretext for acting without its authority we might as well give the executive a power of attorney at once to legislate for us. He scouted such an idea. It would have been better to have convened congress at the expense of half a million than that a single cent should have been drawn out of the treasury without a previous appropriation by law.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyle, Burwell, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Cannon, Champion, M. Clay, Chandler, Clifton, Cobb, Cook, Culpepper, Cutts, Dana, Darby, Davenport, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Dupell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardiner, Gardner, Garnett, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Holmes, Humphreys, Hsley, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Knight, Lewis, Love, Lyon, Marion, Masters, McCreery, Milner, D. Montgomery,

J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jeremiah Morrow, John Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Pitken, Porter, Pugh, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, (Pennsylv.) Rhea, (Tennessee) J. Richards, M. Richard, Riker, Rowan, Sawyer, Seever, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. T. Smith, S. Smith, John Smith, Southard, Stanford, Siedman, Storey, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Upham, Van Allen, Van Courtland, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, Verplank, Wharton, Wilbour, Whitehill, Wilson, Winn, Witherall—121.

NAYS—Messrs. Hogg, D. R. Williams—2.

MINUTES.

[Monday's proceedings concluded.]

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee of ways and means, made a report in favor of the petitions of Edward Weld and Samuel Beebe; which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the same committee made report on the petitions of the measurers of salt and coal, and inspectors of customs in the district of New-York; and on the petitions of several inspectors of Baltimore New-York, and Boston; declaring it as the opinion of the committee, that it is inexpedient at this time to grant their request. These reports were referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Blount moved that a petition of sundry traders, merchants, &c. in the district of Edenton, N. C. praying for a port of entry be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Agreed.

Mr. Blount also moved that the petition of sundry inhabitants in the town of Washington, N. C. praying for the establishment of a mail boat to Shell Castle island, be referred to the post office committee. Agreed.

Mr. Thomas said, that by an act passed in 1798, the secretary of war, the secretary of the treasury, and the comptroller of the treasury, were appointed commissioners to examine the claims of refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. These commissioners had made two reports on those claims, which had not yet been finally acted on. At the last session they were referred to a select committee, who reported a bill which passed this house, but was postponed in the senate. He now moved that they be referred to a select committee. Agreed, Ayes 55, Nays 23; and the following gentlemen appointed the committee—Messrs. Thomas, Bibb, and Bacon.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and for other purposes.

Mr. Troup moved to strike out the 1st section of the bill extending the right of suffrage, as well on the ground of its being incompatible with the article of cession and agreement between the U. States and Georgia as on its inexpediency.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Troup and Bibb, and opposed by Messrs. Poindexter, W. Alston, Rhea of Ten. and Sloan, who contended that there was no doubt of the right of congress to legislate on this subject or of its expediency.

[An abstract of the arguments shall be given in a future paper.]

When the committee rose without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, November 24:

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dawson for three days.

Mr. Brown presented the petition of Casper Reiser, which was referred to the committee on claims barred, &c.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill to change the name of the district of Burport, in the district of Massachusetts, agreeably to the petition of Jeremiah Hill, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday next.

Mr. Mumford presented a petition from sundry merchants of the city of New York, praying for a modification of the duties on whale and spermaceti oil; which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Blount said, that as chairman of the committee of aggregations, he had received a letter from the secretary of the navy stating some errors which had been discovered in the report of the committee of enquiry communicated by the secretary to the committee, and by them to the House; which letter was read, and ordered to be printed. [It shall be given in the next intelligence.]

Mr. J. Clay moved that the petition of the measurers of salt and coal at Philadelphia, be referred to the committee of the whole to whom several petitions on

the same subject were yesterday referred. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the purchase of certain copies of the journals, which being gone through, was reported by the chairman, Mr. Masters, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow. Ayes 80.

On motion of Mr. Darby the house resolved into a committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Baptist Church in the city of Washington; which being gone thro' Mr. Masters, the chairman, reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

IN SENATE. Nov. 20.

Mr. Mitchell from the committee on that part of the message of the President of the United States, which relates to the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, reported, in part, the following letter from the secretary of the navy; also a bill to appropriate money for the construction of an additional number of gun-boats.

Navy Department,  
18th November, 1807.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 16th inst. in which you ask for such information in relation "to the defence of our sea-port towns and harbors, and the further provision to be made for their security," as the navy department may possess. I have the honor to state that in aid of the fixed fortifications, which will be submitted by the secretary of war, it is presumed that there will be required at the ports and harbors mentioned below, the number of gun-boats annexed to them respectively, viz.

At New Orleans 16, Savannah 3, St. Mary's 4, Charleston, S. C. 10, Georgetown, do. 1, Wilmington, N. C. 3, Ocracock 4, Albemarle Sound 1, Norfolk 60, Alexandria 2, Baltimore 3, Philadelphia 4, Delaware bay and river 10, Egg Harbor, N. J. 1, Amboy 2, New York 50, Long Island 4, New London 6, Connecticut shore 6, Newport, R. I. 12, Tiverton 1, Boston 12, Salem and Newburyport 6, Portland 6, New Bedford 4, Marblehead and Cape Ann 2, York, Kennebunk and Saco 2, Kennebeck, Sheepscut, Damariscotta, Broad Bay, St. Georges, 5, Penobscot 3, Frenchman's Bay, Passamaquoddy Bay 3, Portsmouth, N. H. 4. Making in all 257.

Of which we have at this time provided 69.

Would leave to be provided, gun-boats 188.

The building of these gun-boats is estimated on an average at each \$5000 188 gun-boats, at \$5000 make \$940,000

Deduct the amount of timber contracted for, as stated in the exhibit of extraordinary expenses incurred by the navy department since the 22d June last, 87,500

Would leave to be appropriated for building of 188 gun boats, \$ 852,500

Respectfully submitted.

Rt. SMITH.

Hon. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,  
Chairman of a Committee  
of the Senate

The bill is as follows.

Be it enacted &c. That the President of the U. S. be, and he hereby is authorised and empowered to cause to be built a number not exceeding gun boats, and to equip, arm, man, fit out and employ the same, for the better protection of the ports and harbors of the U. S. and for such other purposes as in his opinion the public service may require.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding dollars be and hereby is appropriated, for this purpose out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SALEM, November 20.

A friend at Marblehead has favored us with a few French papers, brought by the schooner Spring Bird, captain Tucker, from Nantes; from which we have made the following translations:

HAMBURG, September 23.

Since the capitulation of Copenhagen, the uncertainty respecting the part which Denmark is to act, is greater than ever. The prince of Ponte Corvo has had a long interview with count Bernstorff, which it is presumed must have had a decisive result, though we know not what it is; only it appears that the French and Spanish troops will not wait for orders to enter Holstein, though there is nothing positive as yet on this subject. Three thousand French who were at Lubeck, have approached the little town of Eutin, in the duchy of Oldenburg, near the Danish frontiers. An aide-de camp of the prince of Ponte Corvo it is said has set out for Kiel, with a mission to the prince of



Yesterday referred.

J. Clay the house committee of the purchase of the journals, which was reported by the committee, and ordered to a vote. Ayes 80.

Barby the house committee of the whole of the trustees of the city of Washington, Mr. Masters, the bill, which was reported to-morrow.

Nov. 20. The committee on the President's high relative to the towns and harbors, following letter from Mr. Smith, also a bill to the construction of gun boats.

Chartmont, November, 1807.

Letter of the 16th such information in of our sea-port further provision for the navy. I have the honor fixed fortifications, by the secretary of here will be required mentioned below, annexed to them

vannah 3, St. Ma- George town, do. Ocracoke 4, Albermarle 4, Alexandria 2, 4, Delaware bay N. J. 1, Amboy 4, New London 4, New Port, R. I. 6, Salem and New Bedford 4, Mar- York, Kenebunk Cheapscut, Dama- georges, 5, Penob- Passamaquoddy 4. Making in all 257

is time pro- 69

vided, gun- 168

gun-boats is each \$5000

make \$940,000

ber con- exhibit incurred since the 87,500

ropriated \$ 852,500

Rt. SMITH.

the President of is authorised and will a number not gun boats, and employ the on of the ports and such other public service may enacted, That a hereby is appropri- any monies in appropriated.

September 23.

of Copenhagen the part which eater than ever p has had a long staff, which i d a decisive re what it is; on ch and Spanish orders to enter nothing positive Three thousand back have in Eran, in th p of the prin has set out e price to

September 25.

The inhabitants of this city held an extraordinary meeting on the 21st, from ten o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. to deliberate on the means of raising the contribution, demanded by France, for the redemption of English merchandise confiscated in that city. The senate several times proposed that the proprietors of the merchandise should pay 30 per cent. of the value of them; but this was unanimously rejected by the citizens, who resolved that the contribution should be a public tax. Notwithstanding this resolution, many citizens who voted (such as had no English merchandise) will suffer great personal loss, there was such unanimity as to prove that we have some patriotism left. One fourth of the contribution will be paid down, and the remainder in six instalments.

From the borders of the Maine, Sept. 23.

It is reported that the emperor of Austria and the emperor of France correspond without intermission by means of couriers, and that an interview between them is expected on the frontiers of Italy.

VIENNA, September 23.

The exchange of couriers between our court and those of Paris and Petersburg are very frequent. We are assured it is to settle the general measures to be pursued against England, if she persists in prolonging the maritime war. It is probable our court will adhere to those which shall be taken by common agreement against the eternal enemy of the continent, who merchandise and ships will then be excluded from all the countries of Europe.

HANOVER, Sept. 19.

The number of French troops remaining in this place becomes daily more considerable. The imperial guard is again cantoned in the environs. The provinces of Göttingen and Grubenhagen are to be separated from the former electorate of Hanover. All the acts relative to those provinces have been taken from the archives of Hanover, and sent to Cassel to be added to those of the new kingdom of Westphalia.

BREMEN, Sept. 24.

We are assured that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between France and Denmark, and only wants the ratification of the respective sovereigns. It is also said, that 40,000 French troops, under the prince of P. E. are to enter the continental provinces of Denmark, and with the Danish army under the prince royal attempt a general expedition, the object of which will not be merely to drive the English from Copenhagen, and wrest from them their prey, if in season for it, but even, under certain circumstances, to penetrate to the extremities of Scandinavia, to tear from the British the only ally which remains to them upon the continent, and reunite against the common enemy those warlike nations who have been divided by their own means, and which, notwithstanding the loss of some ships, will always be the best nursery for a continental marine. It is further said, that one of the articles of this treaty secures to the king of Denmark the powerful guarantee of the emperor of France for all his estates.

HAGUE, Sept. 29.

The King, since his return, is daily busy with his ministers and council of state. He talks of going to Amsterdam.

VENICE, Sept. 16.

Though great preparations are making to receive Napoleon it is uncertain when he will visit us.

Sept. 22.

Twenty four transports of Russian troops arrived here this day from Albania.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

We learn that our government received no letters from Mr. Munroe by the British packet lately arrived. It was before known that on the 7th of Sept Mr. Munroe addressed a note to Mr. Canning in consequence of his instructions by the Revenge, complaining of the aggression on the Chesapeake, calling on that government for reparation of the wrong, and for a final discussion and understanding on their claim to take whomsoever they chose to call their *seamen*, wherever found; and assuring him at the same time that he was authorised to concur in arrangements liberally calculated to take away all ground for that practice. It is now rumoured that the answer was that by the president's proclamation we had taken the business of satisfaction for the aggression of the Chesapeake, so far into

our own hands; that still however the British government was ready to enter into a discussion of that act, if it could be done separately, leaving their general claim to future negotiation; but as Mr. Munroe considered himself unauthorised to settle this act separately, that government would enter with him into no explanations concerning it, but would send a minister to this place for that special purpose. (Nat. Intelligencer.)

Great caution must be used [in reading the European paragraphs, or such paragraphs as are dated in Europe. We have been repeatedly told that the Russians were dissatisfied with the peace and the treaty. The general joy at the peace has contradicted this report. We have been told that the Russians were inclined to favor the English—facts now expressly contradict this report. We have been told that the Austrians were ready to unite against the French the surrender of Brannau contradicts this report. Not a subject respecting European affairs has been fairly represented. In Sweden itself, they are not willing to keep a person who claims a right to the crown of France, and he is represented as seeking refuge in England. In regard to the Danish affairs they are most absurdly misrepresented. The destruction in the city of Copenhagen has been great and the destruction would have been complete had it not surrendered. The conduct of Denmark is in the highest degree spirited and just. The Danes refuse any connections with those who have seized and plundered their capital, and continue to feel all the indignation that can belong to an injured people. In carrying on the work of deception, it is surprising that the treaty of Turkey and Russia should first appear at Stockholm in Sweden, and it is singular in Russia that the emperor should be offended with any notices taken of foreign ministers contrary to his wishes. We wish that the public mind should be kept free for all enquiries respecting foreign affairs, if it cannot respecting domestic, and we shall be commended for a caution which will prevent us from being obliged to change our opinion every day. (Salem paper.)

From the National Intelligencer of Nov. 30.

When the senate was about convening on Friday, Mr. Smith, of Ohio, entered their chamber. Having exhibited a record from the circuit court of Virginia attesting that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered on the indictments for a treason and misdemeanor against him, and expressed a purpose to take his seat, it was intimated to him by Dr. Mitchell, that it was the opinion of some members of the body that an enquiry ought previously to be made with respect to his implication in any transactions hostile to the peace of the union. This induced him to waive taking his seat that day, to allow any measures to be taken which the senate might see fit.

When the senate had formed, Mr. Maclay offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report to the senate their opinion whether John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, ought not to be expelled from the senate in consequence of the part which he took in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr against the peace and prosperity of the U. S. or what other steps in their opinion it may be necessary and proper under the present circumstances for the senate to adopt.

Mr. Pope moved to amend this resolution; to make way for which amendment Mr. Maclay withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Thruston moved the following resolution as an amendment, omitting that part in *Italics* which Dr. Jones moved as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether it be compatible with the honor and privileges of this House, that John Smith a senator from the state of Ohio against whom bills of indictment were found at the circuit court of Virginia, held at Richmond in August last, for treason and misdemeanor, should be permitted any longer to have a seat therein, and that the committee do enquire into all the facts regarding the conduct of Mr. Smith, as an alleged associate of Aaron Burr, and report the same to the Senate.

In this stage of the business we entered the Senate chamber.

Mr. Hillhouse objected to the resolution on the ground of allowing the committee too wide a latitude.

Mr. Adams vindicated the resolution from this objection.

Mr. Pope moved an adjournment to allow further time for reflecting on the most correct course to be pursued.

Mr. Thruston advocated the powers given by the resolution to the committee;

and in reply to some observations, previously made, remarked that a very different species of testimony from that required by a court of law, would constitute sufficient ground for the senate to act on in a case where the effect might be the expulsion of a member.

The motion to adjourn was lost; only 4 members rising in favor of it.

Mr. Hillhouse replied to the observations of Mr. Thruston, on the score of testimony. He viewed those observations as extremely dangerous. Should they be carried into effect, the character of a man, however innocent, might be blasted. He thought the case called for great circumspection. He wished the enquiry to be made, and had prepared a resolution, which he read as follows, as expressive of his opinion of the most proper course:

Resolved, That the message of the president of the U. S. of November 23d, 1807, together with the documents which accompanied the same, be referred to a committee to enquire how far John Smith, a member of this senate, has been connected with or concerned in the transactions therein referred to, and report whether any and what proceedings ought to be had by this senate in relation to said John Smith, and to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Tiffin rose merely to state that he had seen attested copies of the record in the case of Mr. Smith, and to communicate to the Senate the contents of a letter which he had just received from him. The letter follows:

Washington, November 27, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Just having heard that a motion is pending in the senate to appoint a committee to enquire into certain charges exhibited against me at Richmond, by the late grand jury, I beg you, sir, to assure the senate, in my name, that nothing will afford me more pleasure than to have a public investigation of the said charges; and an opportunity to vindicate my innocence, and I beg you from your seat to make this statement.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, &c. JOHN SMITH.

Hon. Mr. Tiffin.

Mr. S. Smith said, that however unpleasant it might be, it was the duty of the senate to meet the proposed enquiry. It did not follow that such an investigation would go to criminate Mr. Smith. It might, on the contrary issue in his exculpation. He understood that that gentleman had expressed his conviction that a full investigation would completely exculpate him from the charges which had been preferred against him. Be this as it might, Mr. S. thought there were circumstances which had been disclosed at Richmond, which called upon the senate to go into the enquiry. He alluded to the testimony of Blannerhasset's gardener and lieutenant Jackson. He had, however, heard that Mr. S. thought it in his power to do away the charges flowing from these statements. Why an opportunity to do this should be refused, he could not understand. He added that he perceived no objection to an examination of two of the members of the grand jury, who held seats in the other house, with regard to the grounds on which the bills of indictment had been found, from which examination it would appear whether there was any necessity for sending for other testimony. These considerations would induce him to vote for the resolution, at the same time that he was little solicitous as to the particular resolution which should be adopted.

Mr. Mitchell stated that Mr. Smith had expressed to him his regret at not having been tried at Richmond on both the charges preferred against him, as he was confident that he could have established his innocence. What was the object of the resolution? To give him this opportunity; to allow him the only resource that remained; to allow him to be tried here by his peers. Therefore, so far as related to the character of Mr. Smith, or to the dignity of the senate, the enquiry seemed a proper one; and he should consequently vote for the resolution.

Mr. Thruston said that he felt some delicacy in having hazarded an opinion, on the subject of testimony, which seemed in some respects to militate against the provisions of the constitution. What he had uttered on this point had been the result of momentary impressions, and might possibly, on further reflection be considered even by himself as erroneous. He should be sorry that on a point of so much importance any thing which had thus hastily fallen from him should go abroad, which might be erroneous. But as the remark had dropped from him, he would briefly state the grounds on which he had made it, which he still felt to be

satisfactory. He was still of opinion that the senate in such a case were not bound by the technical rules of law, as rigidly observed in courts. Various considerations compelled them to pay particular regard to their character and convenience. Hence the constitution had conferred on them unlimited power to expel a member. In such a case they were constituted both accusers and judges, in direct violation of the common principles of law. A member might be expelled for acts, which would not render him amenable to a court of justice. He was, therefore, of opinion that in this case the Senate might decide upon what appeared to them credible testimony, altho' it should not be of such a character as would be admitted in a court of law.

The question was then taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Thruston, and amended by Mr. Jones, and carried without a division; and Messrs. Adams, Maclay, Franklin, Smith of Maryland, Pope, Thruston and Anderson appointed the committee.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. White read the following resolution, as such a one as he thought it most expedient to adopt.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what proceedings should be had against John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, in relation to any connexion he may be supposed to have had with the conspiracy or illegal enterprise of Aaron Burr, and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records on the subject committed to them, and to report the facts to the senate.

Information wanted of Mr. PETER ELLIOTT, born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, came to this country about 18 or 20 years ago, and carried on the Boot and Shoe-making business in the Borough of Norfolk—I have since been informed that he resided near Alexandria. His sister named Mary Major, now in Alexandria would be glad to hear from him, or be informed of his place of residence.

JOHN HAYRE,

At Anthony Rhodes, Prince-street, Alexandria.

December 1.

61\*

## Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,

That three story Brick House situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's between Fairfax and Water-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 1.

## Tavern to Rent,

Situated on the Little River Turnpike Road four miles from Alexandria, and at present occupied by Mrs. M'Attee.—The situation is well adapted and the establishment in good repute.—For terms apply to

Geo. Summers,

Who has to Hire,

For the ensuing year, several likely young NEGROES, male and female.

December 1.

law3w

IN conformity with the first section of article 14, of the Constitution of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, the Members of the said Society are hereby notified to attend their Annual General Meeting, to be held at the Capitol, on the first Monday in January next, being the fourth day of the said month.

Any member who doth not attend at the said meeting in person or by proxy, will be represented by the member of the state legislature of the county, or the senator of the district wherein such absentee resides.

Lewis M. Rivalain.

Acting as Principal Agent M. A. S.

General Office of Assurance, Richmond, 15th November, 1807.

Form of the credentials to be produced by the person voting at the annual meeting by proxy, to wit:

SUBSCRIBER of member of the Mutual Assurance Society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the Annual General Meeting of the said Society, to be held at the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in January next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf, on any business which may come before the said meeting, as fully as if personally present.—In testimony whereof have hereunto set hand and seal, the day of 1807.

Teste.

December 1.

law4w

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.



Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA:  
HAS FOR SALE,  
An assortment of WINES, LI-  
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

MADEIRA  
Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Cork

### WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc Iaret, in cases of  
one dozen  
A few dozen fine old frontinac  
Bistro do. best wine bitters  
Jamaica and West-India rum  
New-England do.  
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy  
Holland and country gin  
Schiedam gin in cases  
Irish whiskey, very old  
50 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey  
Cider in barrels  
White wine and Cider vinegar  
Florence oil in flasks  
2 hogheads Havana honey  
15 do. choice retailing molasses

### TEAS

of good quality.

Gumpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Hyson-Skin and  
Souchong  
Muscovado sugars, different qualities  
Bengal white do.  
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-  
more and Alexandria.  
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff  
in bottles and bladders.  
Macuba and rapee do.  
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)  
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-  
; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay  
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.  
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;  
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket  
salt; starch; fig blue; rotant indigo; Geo-  
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-  
der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;  
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;  
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;  
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gumpow-  
der; Harvey's gumpowder, (the only real Brit-  
ish battle powder) from F to treble sealed;  
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.  
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.  
Sun raisins in casks.  
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-  
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one  
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and a-  
chovies, for sale by the box.  
A quantity of clean good alum suit suitable  
for the fishery, &c. &c.

### JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on KING-street, has in  
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in  
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.  
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms  
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-  
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,  
Gumpowder,  
Imperial,  
Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
Hyson-Skin, and  
Souchong  
Best green Coffee,  
Chocolate, of a superior quality  
Madeira,  
Buscellos,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga, and  
Genuine old Port

### TEAS,

particularly select-  
ed for  
family use.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,  
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,  
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New  
England Rum,  
Holland Gin,  
Irish and country Whisky,  
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,  
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground  
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,  
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and  
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, rotant  
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,  
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-  
glish and country made gumpowder, segars  
and smoking tobacco, very oest chewing to-  
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes  
in boxes.  
London mustard, warranted of a superior  
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper  
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-  
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been  
selected with care, and will be disposed of on  
the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.



### HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far ex-  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end  
of Prince Street Alexandria.

A. B. The Subscriber has a complete as-  
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,  
and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-  
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 23

d6m.

### DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waist-  
band ought to be placed the same distance  
from each other, as the two center buttons on  
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-  
ing and thereby destroying the ease designed  
in the construction of the article.

### A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.  
WE are authorised to announce to the  
Public, and more especially to  
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom  
this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*,  
a French and English Gazette, printed  
three times a week, in Charleston, South-  
Carolina, will be published daily on the first  
of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-  
fice and at Mr. Gilday's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,  
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-  
cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French  
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor, is Mr. Negrin,  
who is on his way from here to New-York,  
forming his correspondence.

November 23.

### Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-  
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-  
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres  
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-  
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line  
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,  
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-  
street, and bounding east and west on Fayr-  
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars  
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

### A Valuable Ferry for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale, the valu-  
able FERRY in Prince George's coun-  
ty, opposite to the town of Alexandria, to-  
gether with about fifty acres of Land in a high  
state of cultivation, about eight or ten acres  
of which are in timothy and more could be  
converted into meadow at a small expence—  
on which there is also a valuable fishing land-  
ing. The purchaser may be accommodated  
with boats and hands for conducting the ferry  
advantage. There are on the premises, a  
handsome and commodious House well calcu-  
lated for a tavern, with convenient out build-  
ings, viz. a barn, corn house, stables, &c.—  
For terms apply to

Walter D. Addison,  
& Joseph Thomas.

Nov. 3.

2aw

### District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Jonah Thompson and Richard  
Veitch, complainants,

vs.  
Jacob Swope, administrator of  
Adam S. Swope, deceased,  
George Swope and Edward  
K. Thompson and Sarah  
his wife; which said Jacob,  
George and Sarah, are the  
heirs and representatives of  
the said Adam S. Swope,  
deceased.

In

Chancery

The defendants Edward K. Thomp-  
son and Sarah his wife, and George Swope,  
not having entered their appearance and giv-  
en security according to the act of assembly  
and the rules of this court, and it appearing  
to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit,  
that the said defendants Edward K. Thomp-  
son and Sarah his wife, and George Swope,  
are not inhabitants of this district—on motion  
of the said complainants by their counsel,  
it is ordered, that the said defendants Edward  
K. Thompson and Sarah his wife, & George  
Swope, do appear here on the 4th Monday of  
November term next and answer the bill of  
the complainants, and that a copy of this or-  
der be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-  
lic newspapers published in this county for  
two months successively, and that another  
copy be posted at the front door of the court-  
house of said county.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

November 10

1st 2m

### NOTICE.

A meeting of the President and Direc-  
tors of the Little River Turnpike Com-  
pany, on the 21st November, 1807,  
Ordered,

That the Stockholders on the additional  
shares do make a fifth payment to the Treas-  
urer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each  
share by them respectively subscribed, on or  
before the 35th day of December next.

Notice is also given,

That the Directors will meet at Gadsby's  
hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th  
of December next, to receive proposals for  
making two miles of the Little River Turn-  
pike Road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

November 24.

Staw 20th Dec

### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late  
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a  
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-  
ing

### REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses,  
with elegant stores, on the south side  
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,  
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-  
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and  
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is  
considered to be amongst the best for business  
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side  
of King-street, near the corner of King and  
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-  
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the  
south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-  
pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,  
betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied  
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each  
side of said house. Their situation for busi-  
ness equal to any unimproved property in  
town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,  
in George-Town, with all the buildings and  
improvements attached thereto, situated on the  
main street leading from the public ferry;  
occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-  
ing houses, with brick stables and carriage  
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-  
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of  
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-  
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-  
ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-  
therford, with a large garden and the corner  
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-  
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,  
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-  
ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the  
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main  
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a  
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the  
above property in Charles-Town, application  
may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that  
place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of  
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-  
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring  
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract  
there are two settlements and about 60 acres  
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-  
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'  
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis  
living near the Gum-Spring, will show this  
to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkie  
county, about four miles from Winchester  
and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.  
For particulars apply to Henry St. George  
Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire  
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near  
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by  
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph  
county, being part of an old military survey,  
on the south side of Glady Creek, considered  
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-  
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,  
and contiguous to the main road leading from  
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-  
river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263  
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-  
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,  
and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about  
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,  
and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large  
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-  
able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres  
in cultivation. The main road from Union-  
Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property  
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on  
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,  
and the residue in three or four equal annual  
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with  
security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.

April 25.

W&S

### BALTIMORE

### Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from  
the manufactory a complete supply of  
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 pen-  
ny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—also,  
Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactur-  
ed from iron of the best quality and executed  
in the neatest manner, which they sell at Phil-  
adelphia prices for cash, or on the usual cre-  
dit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also  
execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the  
neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott,

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 3] 1807

### Bank of Potomac,

November 5, 1807

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockhold-  
ers of this institution, that a dividend of  
four per cent. on the capital stock for the half  
year ending this day, will be paid them or their  
legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the  
11th instant.

By order of the President and directors,

Ch. PAGE, CHASR.

November 7.

1807.

### For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different  
qualities,  
Buscellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter  
casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,  
Mould Candles of a superior quality in  
small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,  
A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1.

### To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers,

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy  
and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-  
ments of the English Language.

### THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initia-  
tory books for children in the Nursery, which have  
been written within these few years by persons of dis-  
tinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it  
must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one  
introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools,  
that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular  
compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Penning. The  
superficial nature has been attended to with tedious care;  
and writers of the first eminence have contributed to  
rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has al-  
most invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most tal-  
ents and ignorant workmen. The consequence has fre-  
quently been, as might be expected from such a pro-  
cedure, the taste has been vitiated at the very commence-  
ment; and it has often proved more difficult to remove  
error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally  
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-  
possible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the  
pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an  
occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spell-  
ing-Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice,  
has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable  
hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in  
the infant mind, is an employment that cannot be dis-  
graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth  
wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men  
of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar  
productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written,  
if no one has learned to read; it is in vain that the subli-  
mest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the  
generality of the world are precluded from profiting by  
them, for want of previous instruction in the first prin-  
ciples with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced  
of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his re-  
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may  
be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to  
those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than  
himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which  
is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor  
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-  
cious will appreciate his motives and his production as  
they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more  
influenced by early impressions than many seem willing  
to allow. The stream will always flow unimpeded with  
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane prin-  
ciple, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-  
manent to the last. The first books we read can nev-  
er be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, en-  
dicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care  
has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as  
the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to  
some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in  
the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was lim-  
ited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found  
to please and to improve, nor will this be thought diffi-  
cult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Janset, an  
Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommo-  
date their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only  
acquired a little taste and judgment, which may per-  
sonal conversation with education and books ought to  
possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this  
manual for early youth will be found much better adapt-  
ed for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and the  
consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teach-  
ers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their  
labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pe-  
ril, than the dry manner of most books of the kind; and  
it cannot fail to redound to their credit, by giving  
youth an opportunity of displaying as much general know-  
ledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.  
Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom  
British youth are ever singularly obliging for furnish-  
ing them with many valuable opportunities of improve-  
ment) when he earnestly pressed this work on the Edi-  
tor's attention, "That a Spelling-Book frequently con-  
tains the whole history of a poor child, unless when that  
it puts a blot into his hands, &c. &c. and consequently ought  
to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the pre-  
sent will permit." The compilation has been formed mainly  
on this principle.

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